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## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SAMPSON COUNTY.  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February 19th, 1868.  
Hester C. Johnson  
vs.  
Allen Johnson, Asaiah Peterson for Dower, Johnson and others.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court that the defendants, Joseph D. Lee, Nathan W. Lee, Dora Lee, Reuben and Robert Lee reside beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the "Weekly Journal," published in Wilmington, notifying said defendants to appear at the next term of said Court, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 31st Monday of February, A. D. 1868, and ninety-second year of American Independence, to answer or demur thereto, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to them.

Witness, W. A. Matthews, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 31st Monday of February, A. D. 1868, and ninety-second year of American Independence.  
W. A. MATTHEWS, Clerk. C. H. Ogden

## Oldest Tobacco House in Wilmington.

**HENRY BURKHEIMER,**  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in  
TOBACCO,  
SNUFF and CIGARS,  
Sign of the "Indian Child," No. 6 Market Street.  
WILMINGTON, N. C.  
Cigars manufactured by Henry Burkheimer, and sold by order. All orders filled with dispatch.  
nov. 5 32-33m-wly

## STATE POLITICAL NEWS.

Correspondence of the Raleigh Sentinel.

HILLSBORO, April 13, 1868.

JO. TURNER MAKES POOL TAKE WATER.—A recent visit to Hillsboro, N. C., by the great Mr. Pool, assisted by Messrs. Coleman & Co., are here to-day.

While Mr. Pool was speaking, Hon. Josiah Turner walked upon the stand, shook hands with Mr. Pool, and asked if he might be allowed to reply, stating that, in political discussions, reply was as necessary as singing was in preaching. Mr. Pool said he wished Mr. Turner had called on him yesterday and asked to reply. The discussion could have commenced at 10 o'clock this morning instead of 12 o'clock, and there would have been ample time to hear both sides. Now he had to leave at 4 o'clock (the train does not leave here until 5 o'clock) this evening, to reach Graham to speak to-morrow. Mr. Turner said if he would remain to-night he would give him a good cup of coffee, and if he liked it, a drink before breakfast, and send him on a hand car to Graham, to-morrow, by 9 or 10 o'clock, in ample time for his appointment, provided he would allow Mr. Turner to reply to him.

CLINED TO ALLOW MR. TURNER ON THE PRESENT OCCASION OR AT GRAHAM, to-morrow, to reply.

Mr. Turner left the stage, declaring he knew no reason why Mr. Pool should decline a discussion, unless he (Pool) feared that Mr. Turner would inform his colored brethren that Mr. Pool had one of his color in the Hillsboro Jail for sale and did sell him, after Lincoln, by his proclamation, had emancipated all slaves!

Mr. Turner, and the few whites who had accompanied him, then retired and left it all with Pool and the negroes. What followed were not able to state. No doubt Coleman, who is now said to be sued by the husband of a negro woman, for a nameless outrage, followed. Mr. Pool recommended the negroes to vote for two of the Radical ticket, W. B. Rogers, and John Rodman, who ordered loyal men to be shot for no other crime than that they would not fight against the Union and the FLAG!

ORANGE.  
RADICAL POW-WOW IN GRANVILLE.—LASSITER, OFFER MAYO AND CANTWELL—PILSTON AND OTHER SMALL AMBLES.—OXFORD, N. C., April 13th, 1868. Editors.—According to advertisement the party of morals had a Mass Meeting here on Saturday.

Early on the ground appeared Ragland, the forger, looking meaner than usual; for he had just received a new pair of trousers at the hands of his son-in-law, as a black patch over one eye and sundry bruises plainly showed, and it is said to be a stern reality that other parts of his person give marked evidence of his severe castigation. Owing to his dispirited condition he did not appear as an "orator," but W. L. Lister, Edward Cantwell, Cuffee Mayo and other colored gentlemen addressed the meeting.

Of Lassiter your readers know too much already. If the people of the State think of him as we Granville folks do, he will hardly join the ranks of the "emigrants" at Washington, in time to vote for the conviction of President Johnson, "or any other man."

Cuffee Mayo—the author of the remarkable declaration, "I am a republican, a true republican and I intend to emigrate my principles,"—emigrated at considerable length; but not one word did he "emigrate" in regard to the stolen pistol. But he had hardly quit "emigrating," before the Committee on nominations announced that the name of Cuffee Mayo was erased from the list of nominees (heretofore named) and Captain Smith was nominated in his place; because Cuffee had stolen a pistol! Thereupon Cuffee "ex-patriated," and the sympathies of the meeting being with the pistol dealer, he was unanimously re-nominated. It was suggested that Capt. Smith should have stolen a gun and thereby secured his nomination in spite of Cuffee's side arms; but the Capt. declined so doing, as he would have done the nomination had it been tendered him.

After the small arms came the big gun—the ex-Colonel of Confusion "make way" for the new convert! and Cantwell, the would-be Clerk of the House of Representatives, "so-called," appeared, not having had an audience for so these many days, as the Col. let off lots of gas, who may depend. At such length did he expatriate that night was nigh at hand when he ceased, and he left little time for any one else to speak. Some one suggests that he can do little harm, as he is disfranchised and can certainly not influence any one else.

Next came James J. Moore, late of the Convention "so-called." He had the effrontery to open a hot fire on the "secessionists," almost before the earliest secessionist that North Carolina can boast, had ceased his "loil" remarks. After an attempted

## Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 24.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1868.

NO. 11.

anecdote about "a mad dog that had the hydrophobia" (probably alluding to Cantwell again) Moore had sense enough left to sit down.

Several others spoke, and of course used threats and lies, but I do not wish to trouble your readers further with their dirty doings and misdoings. Not more than a dozen white men were present, and most of them were candidates.

GOOD NEWS FROM CALDWELL.—THE LEAGUES DISBANDING, &c.—LEWIS, CALDWELL COUNTY, N. C., April 11th, 1868.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We have had a lively time here this week. It is Court week—Judge Little presiding.

On Monday the Hon. Mr. Ashe addressed a very large audience in opposition to the proposed mongrel Constitution. His argument was very clear and convincing, carrying conviction to almost every one that heard it. It has the happiest effect. Numbers are leaving the League every day. One numbering thirty, has disbanded, burning their books and renouncing the whole concern.

On Tuesday the Conservatives nominated their county ticket. It embraces the best men of the county—men who have been tried and trusted heretofore. They publicly accepted their nomination, and will work against the proposed Constitution.

On Wednesday, Tod R. Caldwell and General Abbott, who came all the way from New Hampshire, as he says, "not with a carpet-bag, but with a *Brigade*," addressed the faithful, but they could not reclaim the back-sliders. The general's flat voice and dull statistics fell like a wet blanket on Tod's fiery appeals to the darkies and bushwhackers.

The Conservatives proposed to divide time with them and have an old-fashioned discussion. But the proposition was rejected, and on Wednesday, Col. B. S. Gaiter, in a powerful speech of two hours, completely demolished their demagoguery.

There is intense interest among the people of this mountain district in regard to the proposed Constitution, and the whites of this county go against it almost unanimously.

If the other white counties will give the same majority that this county will give, the Radical cause will be voted down by thirty thousand majority, at least.

Yours, I.

GRATE ENTUSIASM.—A gentleman has just informed us that he has been among the people at every place where Gov. Vance and Maj. Erwin have spoken in Mitchell, Yancey and Madison, has never been equalled. The most staunch and influential leaguers are leaving the dark-lantern concern, and bringing with them hundreds of honest white men who have just found out where the Radical party is leading the country to. On the road, at the villages, and wherever speakers are heard, the people seem suddenly to awake from their apathy, and are now joining the grand army of independent Americans to defeat the Mongrel Constitution.

Capt. John C. Kilpatrick, the leading man in the Radical party in Yancey, has renounced his allegiance to that party, and by his influence, brought to the Conservative ranks hundreds of honest converts.

RADICALISM IS DEAD IN WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA.

DO YOUR DUTY, MEN OF THE EAST, AND NORTH CAROLINA WILL STILL HAVE A WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.—Asheville News.

A DINNER DAY.—In traveling through Mitchell county one day last week, Vance commenced eating dinner at 9 o'clock in the morning and could not stop until five o'clock in the evening. At almost every house on the road he found a hearty and cordial greeting, with a sumptuous repast set out for him, of which he was compelled to partake. And yet the Radical editor tells us Zeb B. Vance has no influence in these Western counties! Why, there is not a true hearted man in these mountain counties that would not share his last crust with him.—Asheville News.

THE FREEDMEN.—A friend writes us that Josiah Turner, Jr., in his speeches, says that he relies upon the disfranchisement of the freedmen as the only means of saving the State and the steam engine—he can't vote; but he has four freedmen who can, and they will vote as he says, and nobody can prevent it. He will neither buy, intimidate nor coerce them.

VANCE AND ERWIN AT ASHEVILLE.—EXTRACT FROM A LETTER, DATED ASHEVILLE, APRIL 10:—We had a high day yesterday.—1,000 or 1,500 people being present, the largest assembly collected for many years. Vance and Erwin spoke. They have pleased and good was done. They have gone to Hendersonville to a barbecue. There will be a crowd there to-day.

Unhappy remaining things over in a hurry. The people in the mountains everywhere, indeed, are moving in the right way. Scores of whites and some blacks are leaving the Leagues. The Rads look downcast, mean and sheepish. Vance skinned them yesterday, and Erwin gave Henry and Lusk it. Poor fellows! they'll not soon forget Mark.—Sentinel.

LINCOLN.—EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED LINCOLN, APRIL 11, 1868.  
"The White Man's ticket will be all right in Lincoln. D. A. Jenkins and O'Hara, a yellow negro from Goldsboro, spoke here on Tuesday last. William Graham, Jr., and Col. J. F. Hoke replied to Dave, and wore him out. We will give Holden his final quarters 'this pop.' We have never had greater excitement here than now.—Sentinel.

OLD CLEVELAND.—EXTRACT FROM A LETTER DATED SHELBY, APRIL 8th:—"Cleveland will give 1,000 majority against the Constitution, if not more. We are all active up here and at work.—Raleigh Sentinel.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—COL. E. D. HALL.—We are pleased to state that Col. E. D. Hall, the gallant gentleman whose name stands second upon the Conservative ticket in this State, will speak at this place on Friday next, the 17th inst., as we are authorized to announce by a letter from Col. H. to us. He is devoting this week to the Albemarle counties—will speak at South Mills on Thursday, coming from thence to this point.

Col. Hall is one of the most elegant speakers and sound reasoners in the State—his eloquence has already done much good in the Eastern counties, and we believe for him here a good audience, Let

the people of Northampton and Halifax turn out in numbers to give Col. Hall a welcome.—Weldon News.

HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM.—Gov. Graham addressed large audiences last week, at Statesville, Salisbury, Greensboro, High Point and Snow Camp, in Alamance. He will speak at Rutherford to-day, and at Shelby to-morrow. He has produced a powerful impression wherever he has gone. There is no man in whom our people have so much confidence.

THAT gallant gentleman, Major A. C. Avery, is the Conservative nominee for the "House of Representatives" (so-called) in Burke. Little Tod backed down from a discussion with him a few days since.

THE Asheville News says that Yancey is just making the Radical fur fly. It's a white man's county, sure, and even the negroes are taking the stump, urging their own race to vote down the Constitution.

WAKE COUNTY REGISTRATION.—The following is the result of the five days registration in this county, viz:

	Whites.	Blacks.
1st Board,	151	147
2d "	187	20
3d "	41	7
	279	174

REGISTRATION IN ROWAN.—The following, we learn, is the result of the registration for this county: New names added, Whites 145, Blacks 135.

HON. NATHANIEL BOYDEN made a most telling speech against the infamous Constitution, at Taylorsville, last week,—it being the week of Alexander Superior Court.

FOURTH.—The Editor of the *Old North Star*, the Hon. Lewis Hanes, writes:

"Even in Radical Foraythe we learn that there is a tremendous 'shaking among the dry bones.' That honest man and pure patriot, Thomas J. Wilson, who was anxious to support the Constitution if it were bearable, and who had reserved his opinion of it until he could have an opportunity to study it closely, declared in a speech at Winston, on Wednesday, that after such study he found it *intolerable*, and was forced to go against it. This course of Mr. Wilson's will cause hundreds in Foraythe to vote against its ratification who were at first disposed to support it."

CONSERVATIVE MEETING.—Yesterday the Court adjourned to give the candidates an opportunity to address the people. By invitation, Hon. J. H. Wilson (who is not a candidate) opened the discussion. His speech was able and convincing. During the delivery of Captain W. R. Myers, leader of the P. A. C. S. A., interrupted him by asking if the constitution did not fix a limit to taxation on property. As it was respectfully asked, Mr. W. answered with an overwhelming argument—so much so that every white Radical present was satisfied that the Conservatives are right. There is no limit in the new constitution to tax on property—and as they are levied by an irresponsible body, and disbursed by men who do not have to give bond for faithful accounting for the same entire property of the State is at stake. Mr. Wilson's speech was powerful, and did good.

Judge Osborne next appeared, and made the best and happiest speech we ever heard from him. We can say no more. It would be idle to attempt a summary of his speech. B. D. Whittier was next called on, and acquitted himself with great credit. Then came Col. Osborne, who spoke with marked effect.

The Court House was crowded during the whole meeting, and we can safely say the people of this county are fully aroused, and the whites will vote almost as a unit.

Charlotte Times, 15th inst.

WAYNE COUNTY REGISTRATION.—The following is the result of the five days registration in this county:

	Whites.	Blacks.
1st Board,	151	147
2d "	187	20
3d "	41	7
	279	174

WHITES.....279  
BLACKS.....174

THE SPEAKING AT KINSTON.—Our noble Congressional standard-bearer, Col. Kenan, surpassed himself to-day in the good old town of Kinston, and from that place he has thoroughly impressed the minds of the people that it was their duty to vote down the infamous Constitution lately framed at Raleigh. The speech convinced many that have heretofore been lukewarm, that the framers were as odious to the people of North Carolina as the Constitution itself.

Mr. Justice followed Col. Kenan, and his remarks were happily received by a large and attentive audience.

We understand that Jno. F. Wooten, Esq., gave his opponent, the HON. (J.) D. D. Colgrove, a terrible rasping.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.—We learn from a private letter to a citizen of this place, that every white man who has the duty of the East. Registration in Perquimans county results in about 50 majority for the whites. By the previous registration the negroes exceeded the whites by a small majority. The venerable Henry Lilly, of Perquimans, aged 90 years, who has not voted in many years, rode a distance of 15 miles to register! May Heaven bless the old man! Gilliam, Bagley, Skinner and Newby, as Canvassers, are doing their full duty in Perquimans.

Winston caught the infamous John R. French in Bertie. Under Winston's scathing reply French attempted to slip out of the Court House, and Winston called to the colored men to "rope him AND BRING HIM BACK!"

On Tuesday last, Littlefield, French & Co. were to speak in Hertford, in a meeting, dividing time with those able champions of the whites, E. D. Hall, W. N. H. Smith, D. M. Carter, H. A. Gilliam and P. H. Winston. We know they were *skinned alive*.

The Eastern boys call upon their mountain brothers to GIVE THEM MARRIAGE, AND THEY WILL HOLD THEIR OWN. They fight against heavier odds, but are forcing the enemy into the swamps and creeks. Let the mountains drive them into the infamous Brownlow's dominions!

HON. JOSIAH TURNER AT EGYPT AND FAYETTEVILLE.—THE HON. Josiah Turner, of Orange, delivered an address by appointment, at Egypt, on Thursday last. The crowd was very large, and were amply repaid for their assemblage and attention by an able and telling speech. An extra train was run from Fayetteville, carrying up about a hundred of the citizens. It is said that many of us spoke in praise of the address of Mr. Turner. His reputation as

a stump speaker and an able politician is well known and acknowledged throughout the State, and his name stands second only to that of VANCE.

By the most pressing invitation, Mr. Turner was prevailed upon to come down on Thursday evening, and deliver an address in Fayetteville. He was received at night in the Fayetteville Hall by a full house, many ladies being in attendance. If it was possible his effort here was better than at Egypt. Though he makes no endeavor to impress by oratory figures rhetorical, every sentence that he utters tells. His long service in public life has given him a thorough knowledge of parties and principles, and an intimate acquaintance with public men, which knowledge and experience he uses most effectively and searching. We know that the entire audience was delighted with the Hon. Josiah Turner.—Fayetteville News, 14th.

Despatch to the Baltimore Sun.  
FROM WASHINGTON.

More of the Alta Vela Case.—Influence at Work on the President's Election.—General Sherman and his Testimony.—Louisiana Elections, &c.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The President has received official notification of the passage of a resolution by the New Jersey Legislature recommending the administration to protect the rights of American claimants to the island of Alta Vela. Mr. Johnson replied by giving attention to Secretary Seward's report on the subject, and enclosing a copy of the report of the New Jersey House of Representatives.

The merits of the controversy between Judge Black's clients and adverse claimants and Seward have been set forth in the newspapers by the parties respectively, but, in addition to the efforts mentioned to induce the Executive to comply with the petition to send an armed vessel to take possession of the island, it may be stated that a paper was filed with the President two days before Judge Black's withdrawal as counsel in the impeachment case, signed by Generals Butler, Schenck, Logan, Garfield, and Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, in substance setting forth the right of Judge Black's client to the possession of the island, and giving the opinions of the signers that the Executive should send an armed vessel and forcibly seize the island. The paper is dated March 9th, the day the writ of summons in impeachment was served on Mr. Johnson. The paper was signed by the clerks of the House, three days after articles of impeachment were read in the Senate. On the 19th of March, four days before the trial regularly commenced, Judge Black wrote a letter to the President declining to serve as counsel.

All the government department were closed to-day to give the clerks an opportunity to attend the ceremony of unveiling the Lincoln monument. This monument is pronounced by competent critics to be an excellent work of art, and a success on the part of the sculptor, Mr. Flannagan.

Gen. Sherman left this afternoon for Fort Laramie. The impeachment managers have had him before them, and thoroughly examined him under oath, and obtained a detailed account of all his interviews with the President, but have concluded that they will not call the General as a witness.

The illness of Mr. Stanbery has disturbed the order of procedure with the testimony for the President, as he has had the entire management of this branch of the case for the defense.

A letter received here to-day from New Orleans relative to the elections to take place in Louisiana this week states that it is admitted on all sides that the reconstruction acts will be strictly carried out in the elections, and the managers of the party will be victorious. There are already three tickets out, viz: The Wamwouth or so-called black republican ticket; the Talliaferro, or white republican, and the R. King, Outlar, or nobody's ticket, styling itself the Union republican. The policy of the Democrats is to get the far larger vote for the Talliaferro ticket, the Democrats giving up the State to the Republicans and the latter giving up the city of New Orleans to the Democrats.

DATA.

From the Charleston Gazette.

Confederate Dead.

THE following extract from the above entitled poem, written by one of the sweetest muses that ever warbled the simple history of a nation's dead, commands in the chaste simplicity and beauty of its poetic expression, apart from the subject, the sympathy of our people. It is written for the purpose of securing funds wherewith to decorate the graves of our heroic dead. A complete copy of the above poem can be seen at the Gazette office, by those desiring to purchase, in aid of the U. S. A., which its author has dedicated this poem:

O! gallant heroes! ye who sleep  
Beneath our banner bright;  
Who struggled with true bravery,  
For freedom and the right;  
What need of marble monuments  
To tell thy deeds of glory,  
When every humble soldier's grave  
Has proudly told the story?

The fallen flag, though folded now  
Never to wave again,  
Is sacred still, for oh! that flag  
Bears not a single stain;  
The blood of our brave hero sons  
Has deepened every bar;  
The honor of the South's as bright  
As its unsullied stars.

And you, who 'neath your country's flag  
Faced the dread battle-side  
Never to wave again,  
Is sacred still, for oh! that flag  
Bears not a single stain;  
The blood of our brave hero sons  
Has deepened every bar;  
The honor of the South's as bright  
As its unsullied stars.

Who for that country bravely fought,  
And for her freedom died;  
The grave of every fallen son  
Is now a hallowed shrine;  
And wreaths of laurel and of song  
O'er each we proudly twine!

Negro Rule.

The following is a picture drawn by a Northern Radical newspaper of the negro rule in St. Domingo, after they have had fifty years experience as rulers of about the fairest spot of earth:

The latest news from St. Domingo is that the country is in anarchy, and the prisoners are full. Of course there must be some sort of governing force in existence to keep the prison full of its prisoners. It is painful to see such a rich and charming part of the world given up to ruin and anarchy. It is a pity that the control of such a country is in the hands of such a people. But we see no help for it. And we may rest satisfied that if there be any lower depths of human degradation than that which we have reached, it will not require them many years to sink to it. If the population would resort to cannibalism, and devour each other out of existence, it would probably be the best thing that could happen.

A Salt Lake boy blew himself up while attempting to clean a pot which had been used to manufacture fulminating powder four years ago.

From the New York Herald.

## THE GREAT RADICAL CONSPIRACY.

The Plot of the Radicals for the Overthrow of a Republican Government.—The Executive and the Supreme Court to be Abolished.—The Terms of Office of Grant and the Senators to be Extended to Ten Years.—The Combined Military and Senatorial Dictatorship Contemplated.

WASHINGTON, April 14, 1868.—History records numerous instances of conspiracies to overthrow existing governments or to change ruling dynasties, but they have generally been the work of a few restless spirits, who have kept their real designs concealed from all but their immediate associates, and thus have led their followers blindly on the path of revolution in ignorance of its ultimate goal. The Jacobins of France were bold in their action; but even with them when their revolutionary fires were first kindled only the men who applied the match knew fully the extent of the destruction that was designed to follow the conflagration. The Radical conspiracy now under full way in Washington is probably the most reckless that ever sought to strike at the life of a strong and beneficent government and to reduce a happy people to a state of anarchy.

Events have occurred here within the past two or three days which render it certain that the ultimate object of the men who are now striving to control the Republican party in Congress is to effect an entire change in our republican form of government, and to substitute in its place a dictatorial mode of rule, and arbitrary that of Robespierre and the Commune de Paris. The apparent triumph of the impetuous Saturday last, when the Senate, after giving the broadest license to the Managers in regard to the admission of evidence against President Johnson, indignantly refused to the latter the privilege of examining General Sherman on points vital to the defense, imparting such confidence to the radical conspirators as to tempt them to cast aside all caution and to boast openly of their power and of the manner in which they are resolved to exercise it. In the barrooms and over the dinner tables principles were avowed which, under other governments, would speedily consign their exponents to a felon's cell. The objects of the revolutionists were declared to be the entire overthrow of constitutional republican government, as a failure, proved to be such by the war of the rebellion, and the substitution in its place of a so-called "Government of the People," under the delusive Jacobin cry of "Liberty and Equality."

The means adopted to accomplish this end are as follows:—  
The conviction and removal of Andrew Johnson, and the installation of Ben Wade in the Presidency for three or four months before the commencement of the next Presidential term.

The election of Grant as President and Ben Wade as Vice President and President of the Senate, by the aid of martial law in doubtful States, if necessary.

The virtual abolition of the Supreme Court of the United States by stripping the judiciary of the power to pass upon the constitutionality of any act of Congress relating to reconstruction or to the business of the government.

The extension of the term of office of the President, Grant, the Vice President, Wade, and the present United States Senate to ten years from the 1st of March, 1869, on the plea that a constantly recurring change in the government is harmful in the existing condition of the country and one of the main causes of the late war of the rebellion.

The unlimited inflation of the currency, through the instrumentality of the national banks, so as to throw upon the country an enormous amount of paper money, by means of which the people are to be kept in a state of excitement and kept in line, and to be amused and made satisfied with an apparent prosperity.

This is the end and aim of the Radical conspiracy, to which impeachment is only one of the preliminary steps. The dictatorial mode of rule is to be maintained, the real power will be in the Senate, with Ben Wade at its head. The appointments made by him during his brief term of power will be carefully selected from the tools of the conspirators, and the patronage and influence of the office holders will stand at the back of the revolutionary coup d'etat. Grant will not have the power, if he had the disposition, to change a single feature in the programme—a single creature in the action of the drama—for the Senate will hold him in a vice stronger than any that have appeared for Andrew Johnson. With the latter out of the Presidential office, no voice will be raised in yet to expose the true character of Radical legislation, and acts will be passed which will strike down what little of protection yet remained to the people in the form of the Constitution. With a paper currency flooding the country speculation will run wild, stocks of all kinds will rise, railroad schemes, land schemes and all the wildest projects that ingenuity can devise will find ready votaries, and in the general excitement and greed of the hour the radical dictatorship will be made perpetual. The united power of Grant, the Senate and the national banks is relied upon to crush out all opposition and to enforce a Reign of Terror to which the excesses of 1848 and 1849 will be but a trifle. The conspirators cite the case of Louis Napoleon in support of their argument that boldness only is required to turn into an absolutism a rule commenced under the guise of republican liberty.

The despotic power of the Executive, the despotic power of the Senate, the despotic power of the national banks, will follow the first successful steps of the conspiracy, and then the vote of New York in the House of Representatives will be nullified by that of South Carolina. The real object of the radical conspirators is no longer a secret. Men may shut their eyes to the truth, but the revolution will not go backwards, and its last acts, which are here foreshadowed, will come as surely as military rule, negro supremacy, the usurpation of the constitutional powers of the Executive, the destruction of the Supreme Court, and finally the impeachment of the President of the United States, have one after another followed the close of the war of the rebellion.

A Reason for Grant's Election.

CORRY O'LAUNES met a member of the Methodist Conference from New England, and says this happened at this late hour—we have only time to announce the names of the speakers of the occasion, among whom were Col. Thos. S. Kenan, H. K. Bryan, Alex. Justice, Major John Hughes and Col. W. J. Clark.

The speakers and carpet-baggers were roasted alive by the orators of the day, and were made to quake and feel shaky in the knees at the prospect before them. It was an immense outpouring of the people, and goes to prove that old Craven is fully aroused and that he is able throughout the land as a warning and an example to youth of what a man who opens his mouth only to eject tobacco smoke amounts to, when he is smoked out.

Meeting of Soldiers and Sailors at Indianapolis.

A meeting of the Conservative soldiers and sailors of Indiana was held at Indianapolis on the 8th instant, for the purpose of forming an association to be known as the "Union White Boys in Blue." General Love called the meeting to order, and stated that the object in the formation of the association was to extend their influence—

1. In securing a candidate to carry our banner in the coming Presidential contest.  
2. In our combined effort to elect that candidate, and thus rescue the country from the grasp of the ruthless and destructive party now in power.

General Love then read the following from the Executive Committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, held at Cleveland in 1866:

MARBLE BUILDING, 460 SEVENTH STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1868.

SIR: At the meeting of the National Central Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, held in Washington, February 22nd, last, it was

Resolved, That a delegate convention of all soldiers and sailors who served faithfully in the Union army during the late rebellion, who are in favor of the Constitution of the United States, the restoration of the Union, and who are indignant against the party now in power, should be held at Cooper Institute, New York, on the 1st of May, 1868.

At the meeting of the National Central Executive Committee of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, held at Cleveland in 1866:

Resolved, That a delegate convention of all soldiers and sailors who served faithfully in the Union army during the late rebellion, who are in favor of the Constitution of the United States, the restoration of the Union, and who